NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAR BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Too Much ST. JAMES THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.-MacEvor's New Historicon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. - Foot of BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-FRENCH SPY-LOLLY-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -- Comic Vocal-SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.-SAN SHARP-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

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THE RICHMOND Enquirer says it does not care how the Alabama claims question is setbut it is tired of the interminable discus sion. That is the case with a good many others. They do not care how the thing is settled provided it is settled the right way, and that our government makes no backdown in the premises.

SPAIN AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.-The cable despatches inform us that considerable ill feeling has been caused in government circles in Spain by the action of the French authorities in relation to the insurgents. We are not in-Carlist formed what is the cause of misunderstanding, but there is little doubt it is due to the facility with which the insurgents find refuge from their pursuers. However, the French are so completely in the right that we do not think anything very serious will come from it. It is evident that the Spanish royalists see with alarm the establishment of a republic on their border, and would be glad to see it humiliated and overthrown. With the mass of the Spanish people it is different, and there can be no doubt of their sympathy with the present government of France. But this is another reason why Amadeus would greatly wish to see the end of the republic. There need be no fear, the republic will survive them

THE STRIKES IN THE CITY-The usual excitement which prevails about this time every year among the workingmen for either an advance of wages or a reduction of working hours is now upon us. Yesterday the bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, cabinet makers, upholsterers and wood carvers made a strike for the eight hour system. The announcement will cause very little surprise, from the fact that for years back the subject of eight hours has been persistently agitated by the workingmen in their unions and from the platforms of their public meetings. The eight hour system is already enjoyed by a few of the trades, and it is believed by many to work well. From indications the present strike will be a bitter one on both sides, the masters feeling loath to vield two hours from each working day, and the workingmen as strongly determined to have the short day.

M. GAMBETTA AND THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.-Gambetta has recently made a most significant utterance. The occasion called it forth and gave it point. A deputation of Alsatians, dissatisfied with the new state of things, and not having any special affection for their German masters, had waited upon him. After having heard their story, he gave his answer:-"France," he said, "must not seek revenge." "Patience and tenacity," he added, "are the watchwords of the future; France will obtain satisfaction without resorting to the sword." We do not youch for Gambetta's sincerity. But we do know that he is winning golden opinions among all ranks and classes of the French people; we also know that he is a prospective candidate for the Presidency of the French republic; and, with these facts in view, it must be admitted that he is playing his cards well.

The Herald Livingstone Search Expedition-Further Confirmation of Its Complete Success.

A despatch (special to the HERALD and printed in full in another column) gives us further details of Mr. Stapley's movements. and leaves us little room to doubt that Dr. Livingstone is alive, that Mr. Stanley has found him, and that thus the expedition has been crowned with complete success. The despatch was sent from Zanzibar to Aden, and was transmitted thence to London by telegraph. The statement is in the highest degree encouraging. The burden of the story is that Stanley had found Livingstone, and that the two explorers were together at Ujiji.

It appears from the despatch that a wealthy

and powerful chief of the Ujiji Arabs, by name Seyd ben Majid, had left Ujiji on the 12th of January, and had arrived at Unyanyembe, the half-way station between Ujiji and the coast, on the 5th of February. At Unyanyembe he announced to Sheikh ben Nasib, an influential chief of the district and well known at Zanzibar, that the "American gentleman," Stanley, was at Ujiji when he left, and that he had been there for at least a month. Stanley, it seems, had reached Ujiji by a circuitous route, having found it necessary, in consequence of the war raging among the native tribes, to avoid the caravan path. When Stanley arrived Livingstone was absent, but it was known that his camp was pitched at Mayemba, a place about twenty miles distant and situated midway between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. Stanley, however, had not been long at Ujiji when Livingstone returned from the expedition, and when Seyd ben Majid left the two white men had met and were living together. Such was the story told by Seyd ben Majid to Sheikh ben Nasib. Sheikh ben Nasib has, it appears, a brother in Zanzibar by the name of Abdallah. Aware of the anxiety which existed in Zanzibar regarding both Livingstone and Stanley, Sheikh ben Nasib entrusted the important news to a faithful slave by name Sa'eed and sent him off without delay to his brother Abdallah at Zauzibar. Sa'eed, who left Unyamyembe on the Sth of February, arrived at Zanzibar on the 2d of April, and was at once brought by Abdallah to the house of the HERALD correspondent. The despatch explains why the original bearer of the news, Seyd ben Majid, aid not bring letters from Livingstone and Stanley. It had not been his intention when he set out from Uiiii to go so far as Unyamyembe. His original purpose did not render such a visit necessary; but having found himself so near Unyamyembe he concluded to pay the town a visit, and hence the welcome news.

The despatch is minutely circumstantial;

and while it satisfactorily explains its source it also confirms the intelligence conveyed by the steamship Abydos from Zanzibar to Bombay, and transmitted thence by telegraph to London and New York at the commencement of the present month. One of our first despatches stated that when the steamship Abvdos, which took out the English Search Expedition, left Zanzibar, a report prevailed that "Stanley, the commander of the New York HERALD Expeditionary Search Corps, was with Livingstone at Ujiji in the month of January." A few days later, May 5, we printed a communication from our London correspondent giving an account of the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 22d of April, and containing two letters from Dr. Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar. These letters had been read at the meeting of the Society, and both of them made special reference to Livingstone and Stanley. Dr. Kirk's second letter was dated February 14. It was not unnatural for some to imagine that if Stanley had found Livingstone in January Dr. Kirk should have been aware of the fact so late as the 14th of February. At that date, however, the Doctor could only say, "There have been many rumors, both concerning Mr. Stanley and the Arabs, but nothing concerning Dr. Livingstone and Ujiji. As we remarked at the time. the extreme difficulty of travelling in that country at that season of the year, in consequence of the heavy rains and the swamps steaming under a tropical sun, was sufficient explanation why Dr. Kirk might have heard nothing of Stanley's success when he wrote, on February the 14th, and why he might have been in possession of the gladsome intelligence towards the end of April, when the Abydos left Zanzibar for Bombay. It now appears that matters were entirely as we were at first encouraged to believe and in perfect harmony with our original reports. Let it be noted that Seyd ben Majid, who conveyed the iutelligence from Ujiji to Unyanyambe, left Ujiji on the 12th of January. When he left Livingstone and Stanley had met, and the two white men had taken up their residence together. Then, again, the slave, Sa'eed, the second bearer of the intelligence, who left Unyanyambe on the 8th of February, arrived at Zanzibar on the 2d of April. Our original reports are thus confirmed to the very letter. If this later report be true, and it is difficult to conceive how it can be called in question, "Stanley was with Livingstone at Ujiji in the month of January;" and when the Abydos left for Bombay the report which had been brought by the slave Sa'eed to Abdallah was freely circulated in Zanzibar. Of the safety of Dr. Livingstone we feel that we are no longer permitted to doubt; nor are we any longer unwilling to admit that "the most daring and the most generous undertaking of modern

journalism has been crowned with perfect Our despatches say nothing regarding the health or the future plans of the two explorers. It is now nearly seven years since Dr. Livingstone left England on this last expedition. No direct intelligence has been received from him since 1868. His object in this expedition has again and again been stated in these columns. Not satisfied with his own former achievements on African soil, and content that Burton and Baker and Speke and Grant had left many important questions unsolved, and anxious above all things to associate his name with the final solution of the mystery which has ever been connected with the great Father of Waters, Livingstone went forth determined "to trace the Nile further south than had been done by any explorer of his own or former What success has attended his seven years' toil we know not. We know that his toil has been great and his sufferings severe. So far as we know of his wanderings they have been chiefly confined to the lake region, which seems to be the great central

reservoir from which are supplied all the great rivers of Africa. It is not impossible that his work is accomplished, and that his return to the coast has been prevented by the jealousy of the native chiefs. Should such be the case, and should he now be willing to undertake the homeward journey, we may rest assured that, in company with our daring correspondent, no native chief will be powerful enough to prevent the homeward journey; nor can there be any doubt that intelligence of the restoration of Dr. Livingstone, the greatest traveller of his own or any former age, to the homes of civilization will be received with delight by thousands upon thousands in every land. Should his work not be done, and should be desire to remain, Mr. Stanley may not be unwilling to remain with him and assist in the completion of his work. In any case, we must soon know what are the actual facts; and it is no longer presumptuous to take it for granted that, with the discovery of the long-lost Livingstone and with the solution of a mystery which is older than the Pyramids and older than the colossal grandeurs of Thebes, the name of the New York HERALD and the fame of HERALD enterprise will be lastingly and forever associated.

Bewildering Old Time Diplomacy Versus Modern Progress and Frankness.

Mr. Secretary Fish has not the ideas of the present age. His mind dwells in the past. He believes in secret diplomacy. Though the Cabinet Minister of a republic, where everything should be open and above board, and where the sentiment of the people should be consulted and followed in all questions of public policy, he thinks the government should hide its proceedings from the people and act independently of them. He is indignant at the publication of the proposed supplemental treaty with England and the whole correspondence between the Brish and American governments which led to it by the HERALD, and would, no doubt, punish all concerned in the exposure if he had the power. It is a dreadful offence in the eyes of this old fogy Secretary to enlighten the public on the doings of the government. In Europe there is naturally a remnant of this ancient system of secret diplomacy and disguises remaining; but even there statesmen begin to feel the influence of modern progress and to deal more frankly with the people. Mr. Fish is behind the European monarchical statesmen even in this respect. In this free country State secrets and diplomatic chicanery are entirely out of place. Everything should be made known, and an expression of public opinion invited on all matters of great interest. For the President or any member of his Cabinet to act otherwise is an assumption of unwarrantable authority. The executive officers of the government in this republic are the servants of the people, and not their masters.

All through this deplorable controversy with England about the Washington Treaty and the claim for consequential damages the Secretary of State. has studied his own will and views and paid little regard to the public; and, now that he has brought himself and the country into the worst kind of entanglement, he is more desirous than ever of disguising his conduct. He thought, no doubt, that he was doing a remarkably clever thing when he left the treaty in an ambiguous form, and then, for popular effect, made a claim which was subject to dispute. But the British statesmen proved too much for him. Then, to extricate himself from the dilemma, and to save his pet treaty at all hazards, he continued to pursue a tortuous policy. Contemplating a urrender to British bluster, even while testing that the United States could not and would not recede from the position taken, he tells our Minister in London to suggest to Lord Granville the terms of capitulation. The proposition to withdraw the claim for indirect damages came from Mr. Fish, but it did not accord with his bewildering diplomacy to ayow that. He wanted it to appear and tried to make it appear that the proposition originated with the British government. The next step was to inveigle the Senate into an expression of opinion in favor of his plan of surrender, while he kept the people ignorant of what he was doing. He brings all the power of party and administrative influence to bear upon the Senate, and gets the State Department lobby, the Alabama Claims lobby and all the stockjobbing interest he can get at to urge that body to adopt the supplemental treaty. He has had no regard for public opinion or the honor of the nation. With these facts in view we ask the President if it be not time to remove this incubus from his Cabinet and to return to the manly, straightforward way of conducting affairs with foreign nations which characterized the republic in former times and which is in accordance with our popular institutions?

Political Movements in the South-How Stands Greeley !

The voice of the people of the South, as expressed through the democratic papers, is decidedly Greelevish. Many of the veteran Henry Clay whigs are declaring for the "Sage of Chappaqua," in response, no doubt, to the steadfast manner in which he stood by the "Mill Boy of the Slashes" in the canvass against Palls. The Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia, representing every part of the State, have had a consultation on the subject, and are ready to recommend that the democrată of the Old Dominion support the Cincinnati nominees. All this support of Greeley by the democrats of the South, however, depends upon the action of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore on the 9th of July. If that Convention adopt the Cincinnati candidates as well as the Cincinnati platform, all right. The Southern democracy will support both. If, on the contrary, the Baltimore Convention take only the Cincinnati platform and reject the candidates, and make separate nominations, the democrats of the South will, as it now appears, give the ticket so nominated a general support. And here comes in another question. How will the South act, suppose the Baltimore Convention make no nominations, and leave the Southern people, as well as the democracy of all sections, to act for themselves in regard to candidates? In that case, judging from present lights and information, we think we are justified in saying that four-fifths of the white democratic population of the South will cast their votes for Mr. Greeley. It will be seen, therefore, that the "passive policy," if adopted by the democrats, will have a potent influence

the democrats out of the question altogether. Hence these preliminary skirmishes in the South have an important bearing upon the issues to be decided at Baltimore in July next.

A Singular Chapter in Eric-The Sharp Operations of a Mythical Lord.

The history of Erie contains many curious

chapters, but none more singular than that be-

ing now developed before the courts in the suit brought by the ex-President of the Erie Board to recover certain securities placed by him in possession of a wonderful foreigner, claiming to be the son of a Scottish duke, upon the supposition that he was Lord Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, and held in his hands the control of a majority of the Erie stock, all of which was of course to be used in the interest of the old Erie direction, and to retain power in the hands of Jay Gould. The main facts in the case are simple enough. Gould, it appears, was ignorant of the existence of the soi-disant Lord Gordon three months since, had no money transactions with him, and of course there could be no indebtedness between the two. About two months ago their acquaintance began, and before it had lasted a week the Erie magnate was so completely under the influence of the supposed Scottish nobleman, millionnaire and stock operator as to entrust him with several hundred thousand dollars in securities and currency, just to show his confidence in the genuiness of the lord's professions of ability and inclination to aid the failing fortunes of the old Erie management. It would he curious to inquire whether this was the first time any of the Erie Ring believed in the Lord; but, however this might be, a large amount of property-a fortune, in fact-passed from the hands of the sharp Erie operator into those of the spurious Scottish peer. It is to recover back this property that the present suit is

brought. We read in story books of the ancient belief in witches, and even in these days, in some of the benighted districts where the name of the HERALD is unknown, people may be found simple enough to be imposed upon by sharpers who pretend that they can perform all sorts of miracles. Thus, a few months ago, a well-to-do farmer in Engand was persuaded by one of these impostors to bury his ready money, some three thousand pounds, underneath a particular tree on a bright moonlight night, in the belief that through a spell, during the operation of which the owner of the treasure was to remain blindfolded and bound in his own barn, the gold would be quadrupled in amount. The daylight brought relief to the weary and stiffened prisoner, but the money and the wizard had disappeared together. It would scarcely have been expected that the sharp, shrewd and matter-of-fact railroad magnate who a few months ago ruled over Erie with absolute sway could have been induced to bury over half a million dollars at the root of a ducal or other noble tree without receiving the pledge of very ample collaterals for its safe keeping. Yet Jay Gould appears to have been as confiding as the English farmer, to have remained bound and blindfolded by the bandages of British nobility, in the expectation that the hidden treasure was to swell into millions through an extended term of power obtained by the assistance of the wizard Earl, and to have opened his eyes to the startling fact that the coronet and the cash had both

disappeared. The curious feature of the affair is to be found in the barefaced absurdity of the story told by the supposed Lord Gordon, as set ofore the Court. He represents himself to be the "youngest son of a Scottish duke," and asserts that his father died in his infancy. The Duke was his mother's first husband, and there was "litigation in reference to her first marriage." He refuses to give the title borne by his father, but declares that he was "of the family of Gordon," although of which distinguished branch of that family he declines to state. The title of "Lord Gordon" he claims to have used from his infancy and to be entitled to use, "as the younger son of a duke." Now, it is a matter of notoriety-and a reference to any peerage will show—that for centuries there have been only three noble families of the Gordons; first, the Ducal House, or Dukes of Gordon, of which this Gordon claims to be a member inasmuch as he asserts that his father was a duke; second, the Huntly House, the head of which is a marquis; third, the Aberdeen branch of which the head is an earl who alone bears the title of "Lord Gordon." The title of Duke of Gordon has been extinct since 1836. The Duke Alexander died in 1830, and was succeeded by his only son, the titular Marquis of Huntly, who died six years afterwards without issue. The latter had received a wound in Egypt in 1804, while commanding the Forty-second Highlanders, which rendered him an invalid for life. If the Erie Gordon had been a son of either of the above-which is somewhat improbable, inasmuch as he was not born until some years after their deathsthe title of Duke of Gordon would not now be extinct, and the sharp operator now in New York would be either the Duke or a Lord Gordon by right, and not by courtesy. If -a natural son of either he had no right to the title or the name, and his claim to either would be a fraudulent pretence.

In the family of the Marquis of Huntley the eldest son bears the title of Earl of Aboque and the younger sons are Lord A. Gordon or Lord B. Gordon, as the case may be. The eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen is entitled Viscount Haddo, and the younger sons are "honorables" and not "lords." To neither of these families can the mysterious Gordon belong if, as he states, his father was a duke. The question of legitimacy appears to be thrown into doubt by the statement in Gordon's affidavit that there had been litigation in relation to his mother's first marriage—that is, her marriage to the Duke, his father. Such litigation could only occur in the form of a claim to the title on behalf of the children by the marriage, and it is well known that the title of the Duke of Gordon was never claimed or contested, and that no Scottish duke's title has been contested in the last thirty years. These facts are so plain and so easily established that any person of common sense, by reference to a British peerage, might have seen through the imposture at once, even if the pretended scion of nobility had not rendered his story yet more preposterous by the Munchausen statements that he

Bismarck had slipped a valuable pin into his shirt bosom and that he had hobnobbed with Prince Arthur in Canada. We can scarcely imagine how any one less innocent than the English farmer who buried his money could be imposed upon by such a tale-unless, indeed, it might be a person who never reads the Herald. As Jay Gould firmly believed his mesmerizing Scottish lord to be the Earl of Aberdeen, and as we had long previously given history of the singular life and death of Lord Gordon Hamilton Gordon, the late Earl, and the succession of a younger brother to the title, it is evident that Gould pays closer attention to the stock list than to the HERALD and this, probably, accounts for the remarkable facility with which he appears to have been vic-

Seward on John Bull.

timized.

The Sage of Auburn has unbosomed himself to a Herald reporter on the engrossing subject of the Washington Treaty, in which he may be supposed to take a special interest, and with which no citizen of the great republic is more conversant. His outspoken advocacy of the adoption of the English supplemental rule and tame submission to national disgrace will be a subject of surprise and regret to his many friends and admirers. Yet it is not in the slightest degree singular that Mr. Seward should be desirous for the success of a treaty almost identical with the Johnson-Clarendon one that met with a deserved death at the hands of the Senate. His pet idea during his last days in office was the settlement of the Alabama claims, so that he might remove from the minds of the people the unpleasant reminiscences of those dark days when England heaped insult and injury upon our struggling nation. It is not a cheerful item in a political record to look back to the time when a Secretary of State was obliged to smile and bow and say pretty things in return for gross injuries. Therefore Mr. Seward was anxious to draw the curtain over such unpleasant remembrances by some kind of settlement of the Alabama claims, and the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was the result. We regret to find that the memory of the venerable statesman is becoming slightly impaired. In the interview with our reporter he states that he never heard of 'consequential damages' before. He forgets, doubtless, that when his own pet treaty was before the Senate and trembling in the balance Mr. Reverdy Johnson, acting on instructions from Washington, requested Lord Clarendon to add to the treaty a supplemental article instructing the Board of Arbitration to take cognizance not only of individual claims of American citizens against English, but also of national claims, or what we now call consequential damages. Lord Clarendon refused this demand, and the fate of the treaty was sealed. Since his retirement from political life Mr. Seward is inclined to enjoy his otium cum dignitate, and to forget the stirring scenes through which he passed. But the American nation is not prepared to forget the outrages perpetrated by a treacherous government when it was not in a position to resent them, nor to stoop to the depth of humiliation in which the English supplemental rule may be found.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Contest Between the Baltimores and the Athletics-A Large Assemblage Present-The Game Won by the Baltimores.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1872. The game of base ball played on the grounds this afternoon at Newington Park will long be remembered in this city. For days the people had been on the qui vive of expectation. The Baltimores had wonderfully improved in skill and accuracy since their defeat by the Athletics a few weeks back, and strong hones were entertained of the success of the yellow legs, and betting was very brisk and odds freely offered and taken on the Philadelphians. Long before the hour announced for the calling of the game a dense mass of people assembled on the grounds, and every available seat was occupied. The beauty and fashion of the city filled the stand allotted to the fair sex, and many of the lovely creatures sought the reporters' galleries rather than be deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the contest. Fully five thousand peasons were inside of the enclosure, while thousands covered the roofs of the sheds and adjoining houses. Some difficulty was experienced in securing the services of an umpire. The Athletics sent on three names, out of which the Baltimores selected a man (the other two objectionable), but he could not serve. The Philadelphias were requested to send another objectionable names. The Baltimores selected the new name, but were again disappointed. At the last moment the Athletics brought a man with them from Philadelphia, but he being obnoxious to the Marylanders, Mr. Young, the manager of the latter club, named Mr. Graham, of the Olympies, of this city. With the approval of the Philadelphians the game was called at four o'clock. The Baltimores won the toss, and placed their opponents at the bat. On the first inning the Athletics went out in one, two, three orders, while the Baltimores scored three runs. On the second inning two of the former club were retired at first and second by a beautiful double play, and from that time forth the Philadelphians tried their utmost to

BROWBEAT AND BULLY THE UMPIRE.

Accusations of partiality and unfairness were pointed. At the last moment the Athletics

Rowbeat and bully The Umpire.

Accusations of partiality and unfairness were made. The umpire was young and nervous, and undoubtedly made mistakes, but his aim was to be impartial in his decisions, and no honest spectator could say that he cared more for one side than the other. On both the second and third innings the Athletics made one run, while the Baltimores were retired with a biank. On the fourth innings the former were whitewashed and the latter made four runs. The Athletics made a run in the fifth and another in the seventh, but were treated to a O in the sixth, while the Baltimores were whitewashed all the three innings. During the eighth inning Trancy, of the Athletics, was put out at first, Anson was given his first on called balls, MoGeary made his first, placing Anson at second, and Mack was put to his first on three called balls. This necessitated the giving of a base to each of the others. Creaver, pitcher of the Baltimores threw the ball to third, and inadvertently the umpire decided that Anson was out. In reality Anson was entitled to his asse under the rule, as he was forced off the second by the umpire's decision in reference to Mack. The players of both clubs crowded around the umpire and an

players of both cluss crowded around the umpire and an

ANIMATED DISCUSSION
followed, in the midst of which the umpire reversed his decision and placed Anson back at third. The game had not been called, however, by the umpire, and Pike, second baseman of the Baltimores, having secreted the ball, watched for his opportunity and put McGeary out at second. Indgment being asked for, the umpire decided that McGeary was out. Immediately there was an outcry on the part of the Athletics, and the captain of the nine refused to play the game out. The umpire then called game on the seventh inning, and decided the game won by the Baltimoreaus, with a score of 7 to 4. The excited crowd broke through the guard and police and rushed towards the players. For a time serious apprehensions were entertained that trouble would ensue, but beyond some uncomplimentary expressions of indignation and charrin at the disappointment there were no ers. For a time serious apprenenson with the trouble would ensue, but beyond some uncomplimentary expressions of indignation and chagrin at the disappointment there were no unpleasant results. The Athletics claim that they were mobbed, but their refusal to abide by the devision of the umpire was the real reason why the game did not continue. The fact is they were not trely astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the unterly astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the unterly astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity as a superior playing of the atterity astonished at the superior playing of the atterity as

The annual election of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, with the following result :- President, George W. Savage; upon the next Presidential election, leaving the matter of Greeley's full endorsement by with a secret mission to Prussia; that Prince Murray; Treasurer, Marcus F. Hodges.

THE RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES.

Arguments Before the Governor at Albany Yes terday-What Commodore Vanderbilt Proposes to Do if His Bill Be Signed.

ALBANY, May 20, 1872. A hearing took place before the Governor to-day in reference to the bill for rapid transit in New York city. Judge George T. Curtis and John Mc-Donald appeared for the Central Underground and Chauncey M. Depew for the Vanderbilt s Judge Curtis said the bill promoted by Commo-

dore Vanderbilt gave him most extraordinary

powers, as he doubtless would, if it became a law furnish the whole of the money required, and asso-ciate with himself members of his own family.

which would give him entire control of the road

and enable him to bequeath and devise to anyone he pleased for the term of one hundred years Further, the bill gave him such power as would enable him to run on the lines of the Central Under, ground Railroad, as they would run practically over the same route in some places, there not being sufficient room for both lines; and the Undergroun Railroad, under their charter, had power to construct a curve line under the City Hall Park, which would be interfered with if the Vanderbilt bill became a law. He maintained that under the charter of the underground road the line of route laid down became the vested property of the corporation and the other side had no power to interfere in any way. In addition to that, there was no clause t the bill for the protection of the public, and practically, the bill would enable Commodors Vanderbilt to dig a ditch several miles long and keep it open for three years and a half if he wished. He quoted from several cases to show that if the bill were signed there would be no power to compel Mr. Vanderbilt to associate any body with himself; and, therefore, on publi grounds, as well as in consideration of the rights vested in the Underground Company, he argued the bill should not receive the Governor's signature.

Mr. McDonald said the Vanderbilt line had copied the bill of the Central Underground Railroad so fas as related to the company, without any protective clauses to the public. He argued that the proposed line would cross the Central Underground Railroad in several places, which would be dangerous, as safeguards could not be applied underground, as on railroads above ground, to prevent accidents.

George A. Halsey appeared in behalf of property and lease holders on the proposed line, and presented a protest signed by 550 out of the 500 property holders and lessees against the Vanderbilt bill receiving executive signature. He argued that the proposition to erect yentilators from the proposed road above ground in the Bowery would not only take 10 h large portion of the street, but that the smoke and steam constantly emitted there would prove detrimental to storekeepers and property holders.

Mr. Denew, on the other side, stated that the grounds, as well as in consideration of the rights

stantly emitted there would prove detrimental to storekeepers and property holders.

Mr. Depew, on the other side, stated that the charter for the Central Underground Railroad was passed by the Legislature in 1868, but lapsed, as no steps were taken to execute the work, and in 1860 it was renewed, but from that time to the present nothing had been done, with the exception of digging a trench and a hole, for the simple reason that the company could not get money necessary to carry out the work. He argued that the Central Underground Railroad was simply a combination of three bankrupt railroads, who sought to get a station on Broadway in order to float their bonds in the London market; whereas he was authorized to give a pledge on the part of Commotheir bonds in the London market; whereas he was authorized to give a piedge on the part of Commodore Vanderbilt that if the bill became a law he would associate with himself men of standing, and money would be immediately forthcoming and work carried on as speedily as the most skilled engineers and mechanics could do it. He urged that there was a great demand for rapid transfe in New York city, which His Excellency, as well as the Legislature, by every means in its power endeavored to meet; but the want had not been supplied, and he very much questioned whether, as a matter of law, the Central Underground Railroad corporation had not forfeited its charter by not constructing its road before the present time. As to the remarks which had been made in reference to Commodore Vanderbilt being a wealthy man, it required wealthy men to carry out such a project as this, as a pauper could not build an underground railroad, and people were not ready to embark their money in such a speculation. Proof of that existed in the dimeulty experienced by the Central Underground Railroad Company in getting funds, and he asserted that the opposition of that company to the Vanderbilt line was brought to bear for no other reason than that if a portion of the road was built it would destroy their chance of floating bonds in the London market. The Central Underground Road Company had filed what they called "construction plans," after the Vanderbilt bill had been passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses, and he argued that if the plans as originally filed were adhered to there was plenty of room for both roads to be built along the proposed line.

His Excellency, having very carefully examined both plans, assisted by the engineers, said the engineer of the Vanderbilt road now before them had arranged for a return of the trains at their destination by means of a transfer table and a switch, which obliterated the necessity of the curve alluded to by Mr. Curtis, and if it were practicable to adopt that course in the case of the Central

which obliterated the necessity of the carry alluded to by Mr. Curtis, and if it were practicable to adopt that course in the case of the Central Underground Railroad he thought they would have to forego their right to the curve, as he did not see that they could appropriate the whole space of the City Hall Park to the exclusion of every other plan.

Mr. Curtis argued that they were entitled to that under the charter, and that if this bill was signed the routes would be coincident.

His Excellency replied that some very extraordinary powers were conveyed under their charter, and if it were before him at the present time he doubted whether it would not be as much open to attack as any charter he knew of. He did not consider that, as Governor of this State, he should be justified in allowing them to assume entire control of the space of the City Hall Park, to the exclusion of every other railroad, and, in conclusion, his Excellency of the City Hall Park, to the exclusion of every other railroad, and, in conclusion, his Excellency referred to the fact that at the time the bill was passed by both branches of the Legislature there was nothing on the file in the Register's office to show that the Central Underground Railroad Company proposed using the whole space on the east side of the City Hall.

Decision has been reserved.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Civic Ceremonial of the Opening Celebration in Dayton, Ohio-Dignitaries of the Church and the People-Brilliant Scene in the Streets-Organization-Probable Union of the Irish and German Associations.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 20, 1872. The Roman Catholic celebration in this city yesterday was a marked and brilliant event, and was considered one of the finest and gayest pageants ever witnessed in this State. The occasion celebration and procession was the meeting of delegates in this city from the different benevolent Catholic societies in the United States and a visit of the Most Rev. Archbishop Purceil, of this diocese, with other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic with other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

The headquarters of the different societies, dele-

The headquarters of the different societies, delegations and a large number of private residences were decorated with flowers, evergreens, inscriptions and the dags of the United States and the Papal and Pontifical insignia.

The large concourse of people in the city was increased by numbers from the surrounding country, who came to witness the display.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZED AND IN SESSION.
This morning the Convention was formally opened for business, and will probably be in session during the entire week.

opened for business, and will probably be in seasond during the entire week.

Joseph Phillips, of Milwaukee, is President of the Convention, having been elected at the last meeting of the association held in Baltimore.

A proposition for a union between the Irish Catholic National Organization and the German Catholic Central Association will be presented to the Convention for consideration to-morrow.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

The Trotting Match Between Evelyn and Kitty Clover Postponed Until This Morning. In consequence of the heavy rain and the April-like

tempest that prevailed at Fleetwood Park at noon yesterday, and the consequent heaviness of the track, the trotting matches announced to track, the trotting matches announced to take place were postponed. The first match, for \$1,200, between Evelyn and the bay mare Kitty Clover, was deferred until to-day at eleven o'clock, when, weather and the state of the course permitting, the contest will be had. It will be remembered that these races create great interest among all the lovers of the sport; especially are the members of the Union Club Interested, the mares for the races being owned by gentiemen connected with their association. Should the day be propitious it is expected that a large concourse will assemble as spectators of the heats.

PROSPECT PARK.

The Trotting Yesterday. The trotting was resumed yesterday; but, owing to the inclement weather, the attendance was very silm. The first heat was a sweepstake for, \$40, a mile and repeat.

nile and repeat.
SUMMARY.
PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, May 20.—Sweepstakes PROSPECT ARS, 1987 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 19